

# WEST Search History





DATE: Friday, June 17, 2005

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<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	L14 and mist	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	L13 and antigen	269
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	L12	269
<i>DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L9 and nebulizer	269
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L10 and mist	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and reverse adj thermal	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and antigen	2204
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L3	7094
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L	4994867
<i>DB=DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L3	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4	0
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and polyoxyakylene	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and copolymer	7094
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1	74218
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	pharmaceutical adj composition	162589

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	35.41		35.68

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TOTAL

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-7.30	-7.30

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TOTAL

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:55:11 ON 17 JUN 2005

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:55:29 ON 17 JUN 2005

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=> copolymer

559466 COPOLYMER

181723 COPOLYMERS

L7 607168 COPOLYMER  
(COPOLYMER OR COPOLYMERS)

=> antigen

273361 ANTIGEN

218506 ANTIGENS

L8 342775 ANTIGEN  
(ANTIGEN OR ANTIGENS)

=> L1 and L2

L9 1425 L1 AND L2

=> chitosan

20126 CHITOSAN

966 CHITOSANS

L10 20165 CHITOSAN  
(CHITOSAN OR CHITOSANS)

=> 9 and L10

1756639 9

L11 1275 9 AND L10

=> L10 and L9

L12 33 L10 AND L9

=> D L12 IBIB ABS 11-33

=> pluronic

5910 PLURONIC

326 PLURONICS

L13 6020 PLURONIC  
(PLURONIC OR PLURONICS)

=> L10 and L13

L14 100 L10 AND L13

=> antigen and L14

273361 ANTIGEN

218506 ANTIGENS

342775 ANTIGEN

(ANTIGEN OR ANTIGENS)

L15 16 ANTIGEN AND L14

=> D L15 IBIB ABS 1-16

=> POE (s) POP and L10

1454 POE

68 POES

1491 POE

(POE OR POES)

2577 POP

811 POPS

3240 POP

(POP OR POPS)

76 POE (S) POP

L19 0 POE (S) POP AND L10

=> POE (w) POP

1454 POE

68 POES

1491 POE

(POE OR POES)

2577 POP

811 POPS

3240 POP

(POP OR POPS)

L20 43 POE (W) POP

=> antigen and L20

273361 ANTIGEN

218506 ANTIGENS

342775 ANTIGEN

(ANTIGEN OR ANTIGENS)

L21 1 ANTIGEN AND L20

=> chitosan and L20

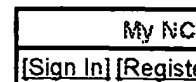
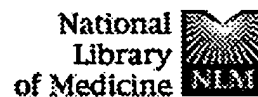
20126 CHITOSAN

966 CHITOSANS

20165 CHITOSAN

(CHITOSAN OR CHITOSANS)

L22 0 CHITOSAN AND L20



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<a href="#">#15</a>	Search robert D and polymer	08:35:05	<a href="#">10</a>
<a href="#">#14</a>	Search robert D and polymeric	08:34:56	<a href="#">0</a>
<a href="#">#13</a>	Search prokop A 2001	08:34:39	<a href="#">17</a>
<a href="#">#12</a>	Search prokop A 2001 Limits: Publication Date to 2001/03/23	08:34:10	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">#2</a>	Search chitoson and copolymer and immunogenic Field: All Fields, Limits: Publication Date to 2001/03/23	06:58:43	<a href="#">32</a>
<a href="#">#1</a>	Search chitoson and copolymer and immunogenic	06:58:01	<a href="#">40</a>

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Jun 6 2005 07:23:23

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:900424 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:77483  
TITLE: ProJuvant (**Pluronic F127/chitosan**)  
enhances the immune response to intranasally  
administered tetanus toxoid  
AUTHOR(S): Julie Westerink, M. A.; Louise Smithson, S.;  
Srivastava, Neeti; Blonder, Joan; Coeshott, Claire;  
Rosenthal, Gary J.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Medical College of Ohio,  
Toledo, OH, 43614, USA  
SOURCE: Vaccine (2001), 20(5-6), 711-723  
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The potential to generate both a systemic and local immune response makes the mucosal system an attractive site for immunization. However, mucosal administration of protein and peptide **antigens** generally results in a poor immune response. Successful mucosal vaccination is therefore largely dependent on the development of effective mucosal adjuvants. In this study we have examined the effect of mucosal administration of tetanus toxoid (TT) in the presence of a non-ionic block copolymer, **Pluronic F127 (F127)**, with **chitosan** or lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) on the systemic and mucosal immune response. Balb/c mice, immunized i.p. with TT and boosted intranasally (i.n.) with TT in **F127/chitosan**, demonstrated a significant enhancement in the systemic anti-TT antibody response compared to mice boosted i.n. with TT in PBS or mice boosted i.n. with TT in **F127/LPC**. We determined the **antigen** specific IgA response in the nasal and lung washes of these animals and found a significant increase in anti-TT mucosal IgA response in the group boosted with TT in **F127/chitosan**. Similarly, mice immunized and boosted i.n. with TT in **F127/chitosan** had a significant enhancement of their systemic anti-TT IgG and mucosal IgA antibody responses compared to the animals immunized and boosted i.n. with TT in PBS or TT in **F127/LPC**. The results of these studies suggest that **F127/chitosan** represents a novel mucosal vaccine delivery system, consisting of two components, that appear to exert an additive or synergistic effect on the immune response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:743943 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406724  
TITLE: Water-based nanoparticulate polymeric system for protein delivery  
AUTHOR(S): Prokop, Ales; Holland, Celia A.; Kozlov, Evgenii;  
Moore, Billy; Tanner, Robert D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Engineering Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 37235, USA  
SOURCE: Biotechnology and Bioengineering (2001), 75(2), 228-232  
CODEN: BIBIAU; ISSN: 0006-3592  
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB This article features a new production technol. for nanoparticles comprised of multicomponent polymeric complexes that are candidates for delivery vehicles of biol. mols. such as proteins and drugs. Biocompatible and mostly natural polymers are fabricated into thermodynamically stable nanoparticles insol. in water and buffered media, in the absence of organic solvents, using two types of processing: batch and continuous. Careful choice of construction materials and the superposition of several interacting principles during their production allow for the customization of the physicochem. properties of the structures. Detailed expts. in batch and continuous systems allowed time-dependent stoichiometric characterization of the production process and an understanding of fundamental

assembly principles of such supramol. structures.. Continuous-flow production is shown to provide more consistent data in terms of product quality and consistency, with further possibility of process development and commercialization. The development of nanoparticles using the described methodol. is expected to lead to a flexible nanoparticle drug delivery system for medical applications, which has particular bearing to the slow release of drugs, **antigens** (for vaccine design), and genes (for gene therapy). Several chemistries of particles are presented.

REFERENCE COUNT:           8       THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMA



ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:489214 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:82005  
 TITLE: Drug delivery system based on multicomponent  
 water-soluble polymers exhibiting permeability control  
 INVENTOR(S): Prokop, Ales  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanodelivery, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001047501	A1	20010705	WO 2000-US35587	20001229
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2002034552	A1	20020321	US 2000-752056	20001229
US 6482439	B2	20021119		
US 2003035838	A1	20030220	US 2002-256508	20020927
US 6589563	B2	20030708		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-173503P P 19991229  
 US 2000-752056 A3 20001229

AB Microparticles and nanoparticles prepared from oppositely charged polymers are provided in which a drug is incorporated into the core and is conjugated to one polymer by a Schiff-base crosslink. The particles are suitable for use in injectable formulations in which the rate of release of the drug through the particle shell is slowed as compared to non-crosslinked drugs. Enzymically degradable polymers can be incorporated in otherwise hydrolytically stable particles to provide drug release at particular sites within the body where the enzyme of interest is present. For example, crosslinked protein-loaded nanoparticles were prepared from (i) a droplet-forming polyanionic solution composed of high-viscosity sodium alginate, cellulose sulfate, a protein (ovalbumin), and dextran polyaldehyde (PDA), and (ii) a corona-forming polycationic solution composed of spermine hydrochloride, poly(methylene-co-guanidine) hydrochloride, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and **Pluronic** F 68. The Schiff-base product between the anionic groups of ovalbumin and aldehyde group of PDA allowed an adjustment of release via ion exchange as opposed to no release for permanently bound ovalbumin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688125 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:271737  
 TITLE: Mineralization and cellular patterning on biomaterial surfaces  
 INVENTOR(S): Murphy, William L.; Peters, Martin C.; Mooney, David J.; Kohn, David H.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000056375	A2	20000928	WO 2000-US7207	20000317
WO 2000056375	A3	20010111		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2370063	AA	20000928	CA 2000-2370063	20000317
EP 1163018	A2	20011219	EP 2000-921402	20000317
EP 1163018	B1	20030528		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
EP 1277482	A2	20030122	EP 2002-21562	20000317
EP 1277482	A3	20050511		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL			
US 6541022	B1	20030401	US 2000-527638	20000317
AT 241397	E	20030615	AT 2000-921402	20000317
ES 2199815	T3	20040301	ES 2000-921402	20000317
US 6767928	B1	20040727	US 2000-527636	20000317
US 2003203002	A1	20031030	US 2003-403250	20030331
US 2004228900	A1	20041118	US 2004-872199	20040618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-125118P	P 19990319
			US 1999-167289P	P 19991124
			EP 2000-921402	A3 20000317
			US 2000-527636	A3 20000317
			US 2000-527638	A3 20000317
			WO 2000-US7207	W 20000317

AB Disclosed are advantageous methods for patterning and/or mineralizing biomaterial surfaces. The techniques described are particularly useful for generating three-dimensional or contoured bioimplant materials with patterned surfaces or patterned, mineralized surfaces. Also provided are various methods of using the mineralized and/or patterned biomaterials in tissue engineering, such as bone tissue engineering, providing more control over ongoing biol. processes, such as mineralization, growth factor release, cellular attachment and tissue growth. Polylactide-glycolide films were treated with NaOH to create surface functional groups, then incubated at 37° in simulated physiolo. fluids for 16 days to form carbonated apatite minerals on the surface.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:658676 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:181929  
 TITLE: Simultaneous stimulation and concentration of cells  
 INVENTOR(S): Berenson, Ronald; Law, Che; Bonyhadi, Mark; Saund, Narinder; Craig, Stewart; Hardwick, Alan; Kalamasz, Dale; McMillen, David  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xcyte Therapies, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 73 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 794,230.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002119568	A1	20020829	US 2001-960264	20010920
US 6797514	B2	20040928		
US 2002058019	A1	20020516	US 2001-794230	20010226
US 6905874	B2	20050614		
EP 1526171	A1	20050427	EP 2005-956	20010226
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2003124122	A1	20030703	US 2002-133236	20020426
US 6867041	B2	20050315		
US 2003119185	A1	20030626	US 2002-187467	20020628
ZA 2002006666	A	20040220	ZA 2002-6666	20020820
WO 2003024989	A2	20030327	WO 2002-US28161	20020903
WO 2003024989	A3	20030626		
WO 2003024989	C2	20040401		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2002012654	A	20040824	BR 2002-12654	20020903
JP 2005503156	T2	20050203	JP 2003-528835	20020903
CA 2459587	AA	20030327	CA 2002-2459587	20020904
EP 1434856	A2	20040707	EP 2002-768796	20020904
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003235908	A1	20031225	US 2003-350305	20030122
ZA 2003009093	A	20040630	ZA 2003-9093	20031121
US 2004241162	A1	20041202	US 2004-762210	20040120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2000-184788P	P	20000224
US 2000-249902P	P	20001117
US 2001-794230	A2	20010226
EP 2001-916241	A3	20010226
US 2001-960264	A2	20010920
US 2002-133236	A2	20020426
US 2002-187467	A	20020628
WO 2002-US28161	W	20020903
US 2003-350305	A2	20030122

AB The present invention relates generally to methods for stimulating cells, and more particularly, to a novel method to concentrate and stimulate cells that maximizes stimulation and/or proliferation of such cells. In the various embodiments, cells are stimulated and concentrated with a surface yielding enhanced proliferation, cell signal transduction, and/or cell surface moiety aggregation. In certain aspects methods for stimulating a population of cells such as T-cells, by simultaneous concentration and cell surface moiety ligation are provided by contacting the population of cells

with a surface, that has attached thereto one or more agents that ligate a cell surface moiety and applying a force that predominantly drives cell concentration and cell surface moiety ligation, thereby inducing cell stimulation, cell surface moiety aggregation, and/or receptor signaling enhancement. Also provided are methods for producing phenotypically tailored cells, including T-cells for the use in diagnostics, drug discovery, and the treatment of a variety of indications, including cancer, viral infection, and immune related disorders. Comps. of cells having specific phenotypic properties produced by these processes are further provided.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:350517 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112154  
TITLE: Development of Japanese encephalitis vaccine delivery  
with **chitosan** and polyesters  
AUTHOR(S): Ritthidej, G. C.; Chomto, P.; Lipipun, V.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Industrial Pharmacy, Chulalongkorn  
University, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand  
SOURCE: Proceedings - 28th International Symposium on  
Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials and 4th  
Consumer & Diversified Products Conference, San Diego,  
CA, United States, June 23-27, 2001 (2001), Volume 2,  
1089-1090. Controlled Release Society: Minneapolis,  
Minn.  
CODEN: 69CNY8  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English

AB JE **antigen-chitosan** microspheres were compared to  
**antigen**-polyester (PLA or PLGA) microspheres. The size of both  
microspheres was similar whereas the topog. and the loading level were  
different. The release of protein was affected by amount of **antigen**  
, the ratio of **copolymer** or mol. weight and amount of  
**chitosan** but not the amount of polyester and the sonication rate.  
Passive diffusion with erosion or degradation of polymer was mechanism of  
release.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:900424 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:77483  
 TITLE: ProJuvant (Pluronic F127/**chitosan**) enhances  
 the immune response to intranasally administered  
 tetanus toxoid  
 AUTHOR(S): Julie Westerink, M. A.; Louise Smithson, S.;  
 Srivastava, Neeti; Blonder, Joan; Coeshott, Claire;  
 Rosenthal, Gary J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Medical College of Ohio,  
 Toledo, OH, 43614, USA  
 SOURCE: Vaccine (2001), 20(5-6), 711-723  
 CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The potential to generate both a systemic and local immune response makes the mucosal system an attractive site for immunization. However, mucosal administration of protein and peptide **antigens** generally results in a poor immune response. Successful mucosal vaccination is therefore largely dependent on the development of effective mucosal adjuvants. In this study we have examined the effect of mucosal administration of tetanus toxoid (TT) in the presence of a non-ionic block **copolymer**, Pluronic F127 (F127), with **chitosan** or lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) on the systemic and mucosal immune response. Balb/c mice, immunized i.p. with TT and boosted intranasally (i.n.) with TT in F127/**chitosan**, demonstrated a significant enhancement in the systemic anti-TT antibody response compared to mice boosted i.n. with TT in PBS or mice boosted i.n. with TT in F127/LPC. We determined the **antigen** specific IgA response in the nasal and lung washes of these animals and found a significant increase in anti-TT mucosal IgA response in the group boosted with TT in F127/**chitosan**. Similarly, mice immunized and boosted i.n. with TT in F127/**chitosan** had a significant enhancement of their systemic anti-TT IgG and mucosal IgA antibody responses compared to the animals immunized and boosted i.n. with TT in PBS or TT in F127/LPC. The results of these studies suggest that F127/**chitosan** represents a novel mucosal vaccine delivery system, consisting of two components, that appear to exert an additive or synergistic effect on the immune response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:220014 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:249137

TITLE: Novel targeted ultrasound imaging contrast agents for diagnostic and therapeutic use

INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C.; Fritz, Thomas A.; Gertz, Edward W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ImarRx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 223 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9913919	A1	19990325	WO 1998-US18858	19980909
W: AU, CA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6139819	A	20001031	US 1997-932273	19970917
AU 9893830	A1	19990405	AU 1998-93830	19980909
EP 959908	A1	19991201	EP 1998-946919	19980909
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-932273	A 19970917
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AB This invention describes novel contrast agents which may be used for diagnostic and therapeutic use. The compns. may comprise a lipid, a protein, polymer and/or surfactant, and a gas, in combination with a targeting ligand. In preferred embodiments, the targeting ligand targets coagula, including emboli and/or thrombi, particularly in patients suffering from an arrhythmic disorder. The contrast media can be used in conjunction with diagnostic imaging, such as ultrasound, as well as therapeutic applications, such as therapeutic ultrasound.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98309 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:172122  
 TITLE: Application of nanoparticles based on hydrophilic polymers as pharmaceutical forms  
 INVENTOR(S): Alonso Fernandez, Maria Jose; Calvo Salve, Pilar; Remunan Lopes, Carmen; Vila Jato, Jose Luis  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Spanish  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9804244	A1	19980205	WO 1996-ES186	19961022
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
ES 2114502	A1	19980516	ES 1996-1685	19960729
ES 2114502	B1	19990701		
CA 2233501	AA	19980205	CA 1996-2233501	19961022
EP 860166	A1	19980826	EP 1996-932607	19961022
EP 860166	B1	20041229		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE, PT				
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US 2001051189	A1	20011213	US 2001-908372	20010718
US 6649192	B2	20031118		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			ES 1996-1685	A 19960729
			WO 1996-ES186	W 19961022
			US 1998-43979	B1 19980522

AB Nanoparticles based on the hydrophilic polymers, **chitosan** (derivs.) or polyoxyethylene (derivs.), associate with high-mol.-weight active agents in the aqueous phase and are useful for administration of these agents without use of organic solvents or auxiliary toxic substances. The loading capacity of the nanoparticles is extremely high, and the active agent is released in a controlled manner over an extended period. The nanoparticles have a pos. surface elec. charge with a magnitude which depends on their composition. Thus, 5 mg tetanus toxoid was added to 25 mL 0.05M AcOH solution (pH 5) containing 0.2 weight% **chitosan**, followed by addition of 10 mL 0.1% tripolyphosphate solution and stirring for 30 min. The resulting particles had a size of 245 nm,  $\zeta$  potential 35 mV, and 53% binding of the toxoid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT